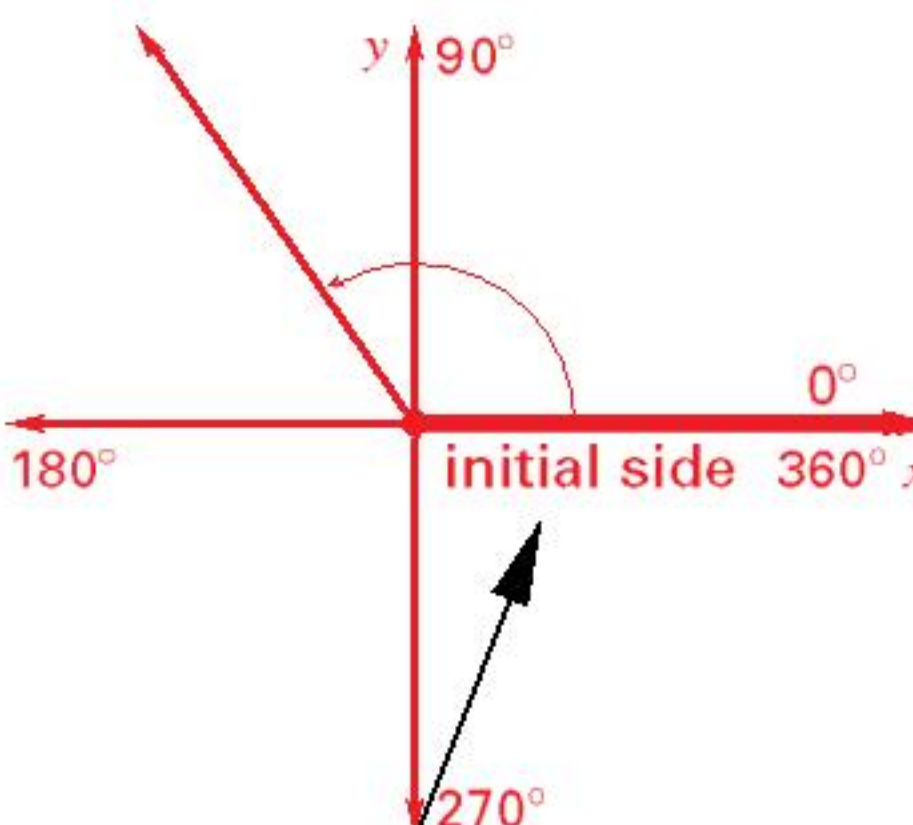
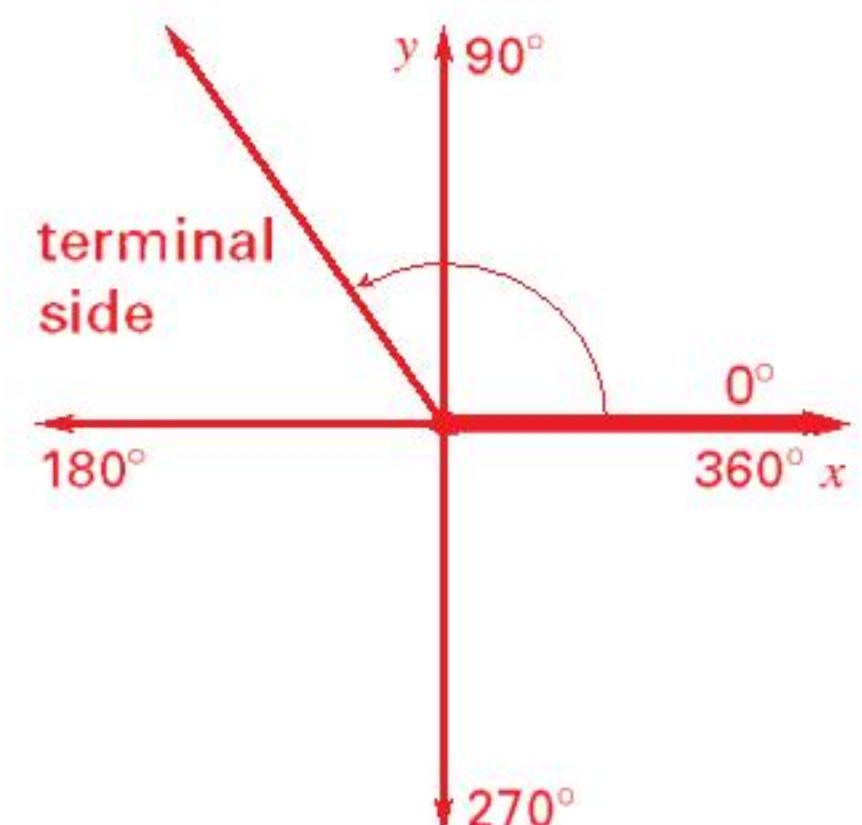
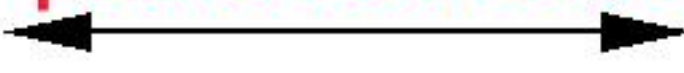
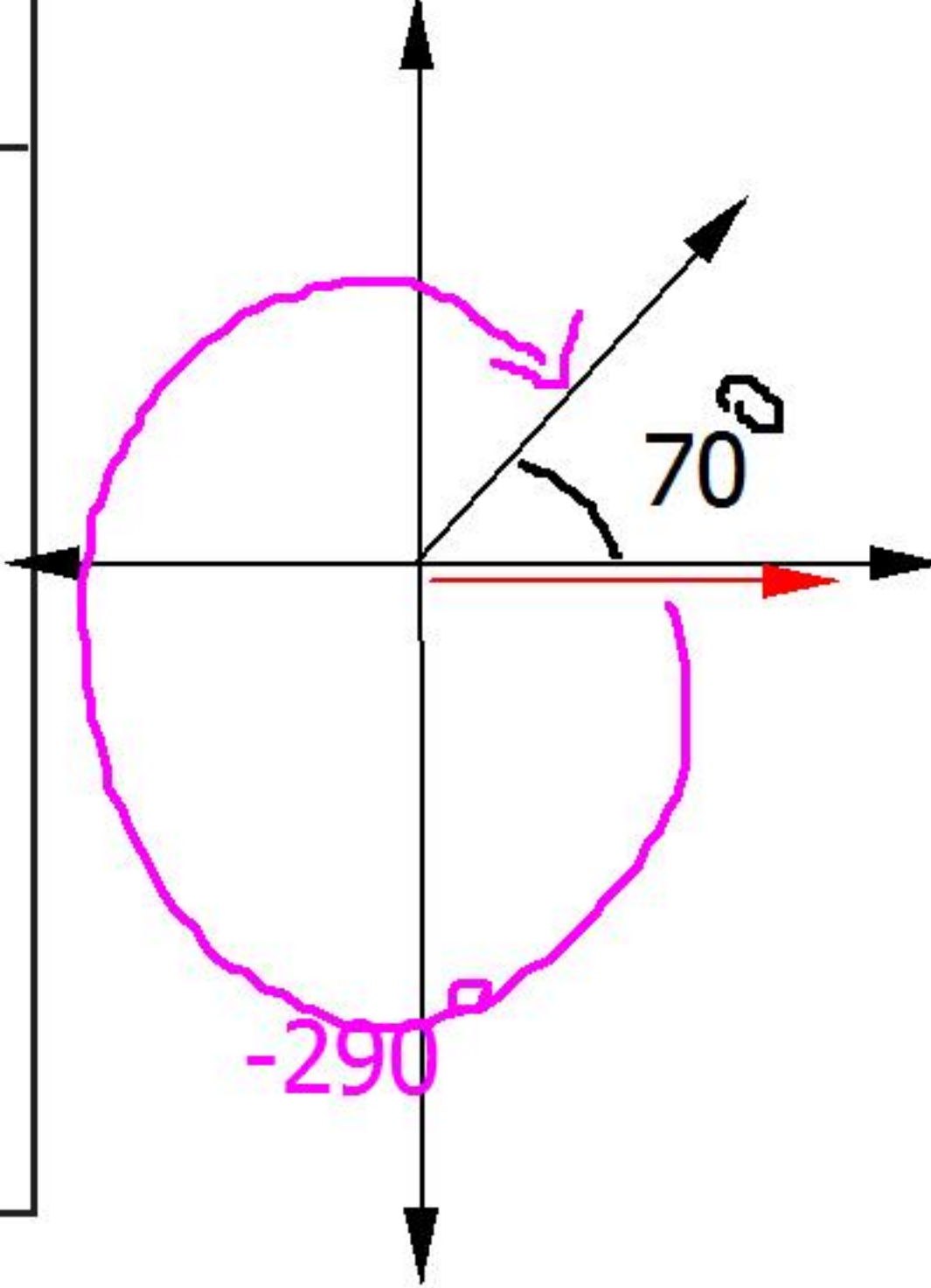
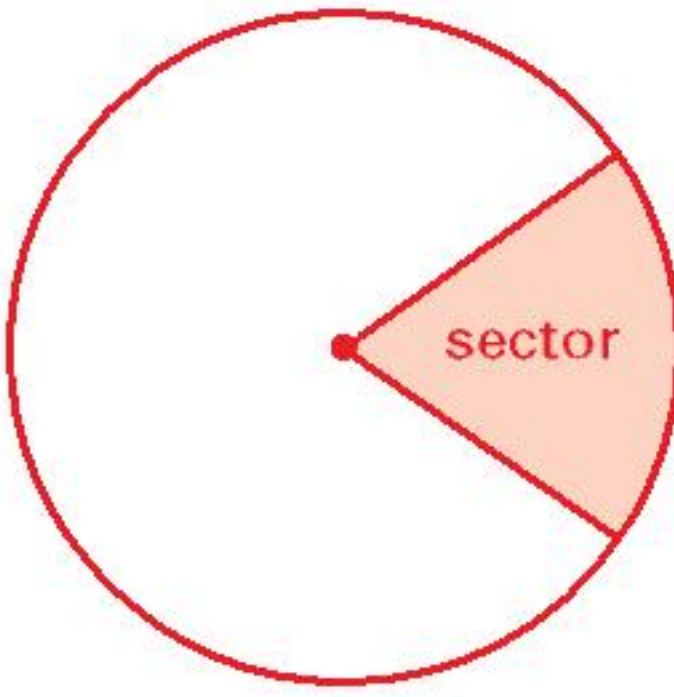
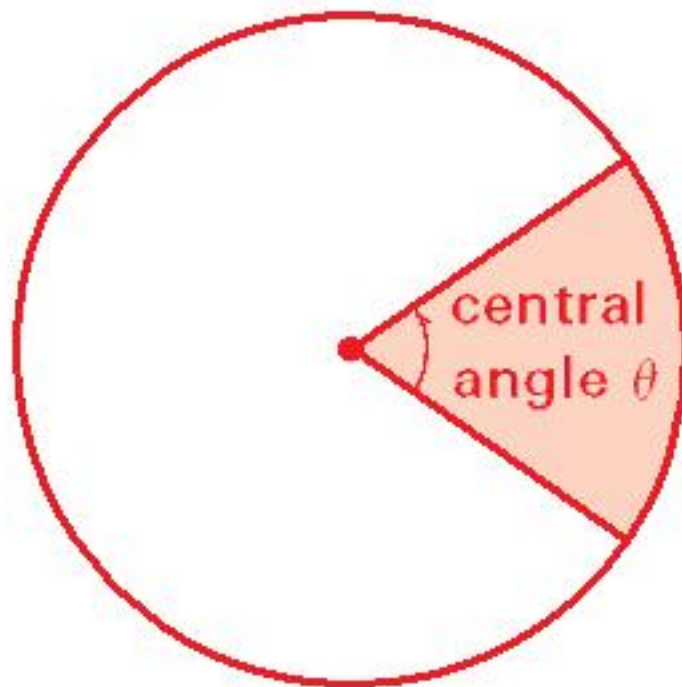


# Words to Review

Give an example of the vocabulary word.

<p><b>Sine</b></p> $\sin \theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$	<p><b>Cosine</b></p> $\cos \theta = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$
<p><b>Tangent</b></p> $\tan \theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$	<p><b>Cosecant</b></p> $\csc \theta = \frac{\text{hypotenuse}}{\text{opposite}}$
<p><b>Secant</b></p> $\sec \theta = \frac{\text{hypotenuse}}{\text{adjacent}}$	<p><b>Cotangent</b></p> $\cot \theta = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{opposite}}$
<p><b>Initial side</b></p> 	<p><b>Terminal side</b></p> 
<p><b>Standard position</b></p> <p>An angle is in standard position if its vertex is at the origin and its initial side lies on the positive <math>x</math>-axis.</p> 	<p><b>Coterminal</b></p> <p><math>70^\circ</math> and <math>-290^\circ</math> are <u>coterminal angles</u> because their terminal sides coincide.</p> 



<b>Radian</b>  In a circle with radius $r$ centered at $(0, 0)$ , one radian is the measure of an angle in standard position whose terminal side intercepts an arc of length $r$ .	<b>Sector</b>  
<b>Central angle</b>  	<b>Unit circle</b>  The circle $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ , which has center $(0, 0)$ and radius 1, is called the unit circle.
<b>Quadrantal angle</b>  $270^\circ$	<b>Reference angle</b>  The reference angle for $142^\circ$ is $38^\circ$ .
<b>Inverse sine</b>  $\sin^{-1} 0.5 = 30^\circ$	<b>Inverse cosine</b>  $\cos^{-1} 0.5 = 60^\circ$
<b>Inverse tangent</b>  $\tan^{-1} 1 = 45^\circ$	<b>Law of sines</b>  $\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c} \text{ or } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$
<b>Law of cosines</b>  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - bc \cos A$ $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - ac \cos B$ $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - ab \cos C$	

**Review your notes and Chapter 13 by using the Chapter Review on pages 898–900 of your textbook.**